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| **Autotroph** |  | An organism that is able to capture energy from sunlight or chemicals and use it to produce its own food from inorganic compounds; also called a producer. |
| **Heterotroph** |  | An organism that obtains food by consuming other living things; also called a consumer. |
| **Herbivore** |  | An organism that obtains energy by eating only plants. |
| **Carnivore** |  | An organism that obtains energy by eating only animals. |
| **Predator** |  | An organism that obtains energy by hunting, killing, and eating other animals. |
| **Scavenger** |  | An animal that consumes the carcasses of other animals, but does not kill the animal itself. |
| **Omnivore** |  | An organism that obtains energy by eating both plants and animals. |
| **Decomposer** |  | An organism that breaks down and obtains energy from dead organic matter. |
| **Detrivore** |  | An organism that feeds on dead particles found in the soil. |
|  |  |  |
| **Food Chain** |  | A simple series of steps in an ecosystem in which organisms transfer energy by eating and being eaten. |
| **Food Web** |  | A network of **complex** interactions formed by the feeding relationships among various organisms in an ecosystem. |
| **Chapter 3 Visual Review The Biosphere and Ecology** | | |
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